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THE FRENCH AT TAHITI.

Is recent paper we presented our readers with a narrative account of the trial of the Rev. Mr. Howe, a Missionary of long standing at Tahiti, for what was termed "preaching against the French Protectorate Government," but which was really nothing more than a due and proper exhortation from the reverend gentleman to his flock, to keep holy the Sabbath day, and not to profess it by unseemly sports and indecent revels.

The circumstances were simply these: The anniversary of the establishment of the French Republic (the 4th May) happened this year to fall on a Sunday, and the Government took the opportunity of celebrating it by reviewing the troops in the morning, holding a levee at noon, by dances and sports, such as climbing a greasy pole, &c., in the afternoon, and a grand ball at Government House at night.

Of course the whole Protestant part of the population, and many of the better class of Catholics, were much scandalized by these proceedings; and Queen POMARE and many of the native Chiefs protested strongly against them, although they were compelled, in some instances, to take a part in them. Queen POMARE, we are told, after repeated solicitations, which we suppose means commands, was led into the ball-room, where she remained in tears the greater part of the evening. It was not, then, to be wondered at that Christian Ministers, whose religion not only gave no sanction, but expressly forbade every such desecration of the Lord's day, should earnestly caution their own people from participating in these festivities. For doing this, Mr. Howe was brought before a court of justice, and tried under the 201st article of the Code Napoleon, and if convicted he would have been liable to imprisonment for two years. Mr. Howe, with a firmness highly honorable to himself, although well aware of the strong prejudices against him, stood his trial, and was acquitted, but the words which the President of the Court made use of in discharging him sufficiently show the animus of the prosecution, and the oppression to which the French authorities would gladly subject foreigners.

True, he commences with a great flourish about the liberality of the French laws and ideas on the subject of religion, but what this liberality really amounted to, he very quickly goes on to show. He goes on to say that other people than Frenchmen, other religions than Catholics, are "not at home" at Tahiti. That the population are for the most part Catholics, and therefore it is only as a matter of favour that they tolerate or afford protection to any other persuasion. The liberality of the "French law" appears to license any insult and offence to all creeds but their own, and to close the lips of all preachers but those of their own faith from inculcating those doctrines and precepts which they are sworn faithfully to teach. The liberality of the "French idea" seems to be that if the French Catholic chooses to spend his Sabbath in feasting and riot, the English Protestant minister cannot warn his flock of what he, in his conscience, thinks to be a crying sin, a great crime, without infringing the laws of hospitality. Truly if these are the principles upon which Frenchmen act, they may well say to all foreigners that they "are not at home" among them, and if this be the liberality and hospitality, about which they seem disposed to boast so much, we cannot think that any right-minded and conscientious visitor will ever feel at home in their habitations.

But there was deep insult in this reminding Mr. Howe and those who thought and acted with him, that they were "not at home." Why were they not at home? The island had been their home long before French injustice and French usurpation had established a reign of oppression and anarchy in Tahiti. They were at home in the land, when, under the protection of its free and natural sovereign, they taught the laws and doctrines of their faith in peace. They were at home amidst the generous hospitality and simple minded courtesy of the native inhabitants. They pitched their tents, and built altars there, long before the French invader with ruthless hand had condemned a people to slavery, and doomed a helpless, but loved and respected Queen to misery and degradation. The French have made them slaves a home in Tahiti, but it is the home which the brigand or the marauder makes for himself, with a strong and red hand. The English missionaries were established there before them, and found it not only a place where they might dwell, but they lived also in the hearts and affections of the people. There was a feeling of brotherhood between them, which, grounded on kindly feeling at first, was nurtured and cemented by the holy influences of a faith which was spreading its benign spirit over the land.

Under "French law" and "French liberality" this home has been polluted and destroyed. The simple natives of Tahiti have seen the civilized races of Europe trample on good faith and even-handed justice. They have seen them outrage the natural feelings of patriotism and loyalty, which glowed as warmly in the bosom of the simple islander as in that of the proudest Frenchman, and they have now seen them insult the faith they loved, and oppress its ministers whom they revered. A few short years ago, peace and gentleness prevailed where rapine and tyranny now reign; religion and piety were established where dissoluteness and immorality have unbounded license. Under the spiritual teaching of the missionaries the native race had learned all the virtues and many of the graces of European civilization. Under French dominion, dissipation and profligacy are encouraged, and if one may trust the accounts we have received of their Sabbath Day revellings, the Governors and Judges assemble to witness the commingling of French licentiousness with heathenish sensuality.

It is deplorable to witness these things, to feel that those who had so worthily filled the place of instructors in all that is good and profitable to us, should now be not at home in the land. It is a melancholy thing at all times to see the good

man oppressed and his usefulness taken from him, but it is more melancholy still to feel that the injustice which wounds the individual will also destroy the seeds of virtue and piety among a meek and unoffending people.

The late case of Mr. Howe is by no means an isolated instance of the injustice and oppression of the French rule at Tahiti. This is the third prosecution to which that gentleman on frivolous pretexts has been subjected. Nor is he singled out for oppression, but it is visited alike on all the missionaries. Mr. Howe's house and the property expended by the Mission on its establishment, have been confiscated. Stringent regulations are in force to prevent the ministers from extending their operations, and it is not even permitted them to preach to any congregations except their own, except by special invitation.

It is with deep indignation that we reflect upon the unhappy and humiliating position of these good men, and it is painful to remember the abject spirit with which in spite of warning and remonstrance the British Government allowed the French to establish their rule at Tahiti, without stipulating for such conditions as would without intervention of French law and French liberality have made the British Missionary at home in the land.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

On the 7th, the convict estimates gave rise to a short discussion in the House of Commons on Transportation in general, and Transportation to Van Diemen's Land. The vote proposed was for £98,860, to defray "the expenses connected with Transportation," and Mr. Hume objected to it on the ground "that if the Colonial Office would not be wise, the House of Commons ought to refuse them money to enable them to do mischief." Mr. Hume did not object to, but supported, transportation generally, but he contended that the Government had pledged itself to send no more convicts to Van Diemen's Land, at the same time that the people of that colony were unanimously opposed to the reception of more convicts. Mr. Hume was supported in this little guerrilla attack, by Alderman Copeland, Mr. Vernon Smith, the Honorable Captain Harris, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. W. Williams, (Hume's financial disciple), Lord Naas, and Mr. Ewart. Lord John Russell came out on this occasion as the defender of Earl Grey in the "breach of faith" question, delicately suggesting that all the embarrassment of so serious an imputation was referable to the indiscretion of the Van Diemen's Land Governor—a shuffler which is generally regarded here to be as ungenerous as it is palpably unjust to that officer. Lord John's off-hand attempt to disprove the charge amounts almost to impudence—at least it would be certainly such in any other than a Prime Minister—after Sir William Molesworth's demonstrative speech of May last. Omissions and mis-statements disfigured his Lordship's address, and it was a clever bit, by ignoring nine-tenths of the facts, to reduce the question to a point so telling in its simplicity as this:—"It was one thing," flourished the noble Lord among the cheers of his supporters "to use language which unconsciously held out an expectation, and quite a different one to give a pledge." The obvious reply here would have been that "no expectations" had been held out—"no unconscious" language used. But clear specific promises had been made, and made as the fitting sequel to a well-considered and long proclaimed policy. Yet when Lord John got into the general question, he proclaimed views which involved the utmost condemnation of the conduct of Government, and added one more to the many examples during this sham session of a Government with principles one way and practice quite another. However a most damaging reply was given by Captain Harris, in a brief quotation from one of Lord Grey's former speeches on the abolition of transportation.

The detailed accounts of the anti-transportation agitation at Adelaide and Port Phillip, which have recently arrived, serve only to complicate the difficulties of the Government, and it seems not improbable that the adoption of Lord Naas' recommendation for the establishment of new convict settlements will at length be forced upon the Government. We hear indeed that Government are now aiming at a large extension of convict stations in Western Australia.

Mr. Hume determined to go to a division; but as the vote was for transportation generally, and there could be no hope that in this form the Committee would object to it—for the House, like the country at large, remains firm for transportation somewhere—it may be doubted whether the worthy old reformer acted with much discretion in going to such an extremity. Perhaps it is to be wondered at that he mustered even nine against the vote.

The Cape question was to have been brought fully before the House of Lords by Lord Stanley, but the death of the noble lord's father, the Earl of Derby, has postponed its consideration. Some of the lawyers pretend that there is now no legal government at the Cape, but I do not know that the Crown lawyers have come to the same conclusion. However, if it be so, I suppose there will be no difficulty in making all right, both prospectively and retrospectively, by the curative powers of an Act of Parliament. Sir Andreas Stockenström and Mr. Fairbairn are about returning to the Cape, ill satisfied, I learn, with their reception and treatment by Lord Grey, but better pleased with Lord John Russell.

The Government seem still resolute in their system of procrastination in the Steam affair, notwithstanding the report of Lord Jocelyn's Committee, which were taught was at last to remove all obstacles. I have heard it stated in a quarter likely to be well informed, that Government after all affect the Indian route, which the report condemned.

The town is now overflowing with foreigners and our own provincials, and it is now quite clear we have abandoned ourselves as to a kind of jubilee. It seems a general rejoicing that this coun-

try has come unscathed through an unexampled period of revolutions, our constitution as firm as ever, our people very generally in a high state of prosperity, and our relations with foreign states those of peace and amity.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.

(From the Times.)

The merits and demerits of the measure are fairly illustrated by the results before us. Whatever can be argued against this embarrassing compromise between the necessities of self defence and the maxims of religious liberty is concisely put in the protests of the dissentient peers; what was felt on the other side is more eloquently shown in the enormous majorities by which the bill was supported, and in the unexampled unanimity by which such legislation was demanded. There is doubtless much to be urged against the new statute, and something perhaps to be feared from its operation, but total inaction would have been more hazardous still, and no person during a five months controversy has suggested any more acceptable scheme. We willingly take Lord Aberdeen's premises, while we wholly dissent from his conclusion. "Nobody," said the noble lord "was satisfied with it, and yet all were agreed that something ought to be done." But what then is the natural inference from such admissions—that nothing should be done, or that something should be done to which as many assents as possible could be obtained? Had Lord Aberdeen succeeded in carrying the rejection of the bill he would simply have impeded what "everybody" by his own acknowledgment desired, for there was confessedly no better bill forthcoming, and yet a bill of some sort or other was imperatively called for. Little discredit, however, can attach to the enactment on this score, for as much may be said of every measure or document in which a variety of opinions are expected to concur. Ministers were required to satisfy by one and the same propositions those who thought nothing too strong for the insolence of the Pope, and those who thought nothing too favourable for the liberties of the Papists. They were asked on the one hand, to legislate for Great Britain and Ireland in the same provisions, and on the other to recognize the difference between a nation essentially Protestant and a country tenaciously Roman Catholic. They had to distinguish between things temporal, and things spiritual amidst the most subtle attempts to confound them, and they had to restrict the aggressions of a church while respecting the freedom of religion. Under these circumstances they did what they could, and at least with such success that no proposal was suggested with a better prospect of reception. To say that the bill satisfies no one is merely to say that no opinions have been favoured to the disparagement of others, while the overwhelming majorities against every amendment conclusively prove that the great body of the nation is reasonably content with the compromise. It would have been easy enough to frame an enactment which would have created 200 fanatical supporters and 200 desperate antagonists, but was it not more statesmanlike to propose a measure which should unite the 400 votes in a sober assent, although at the sacrifice of some partial acclamations?

Great fears are expressed lest the law should remain a "dead letter." For ourselves, we sincerely trust it may do so, not from the supineness of the administration, but the prudence of the parties against whom it is directed. If they are wise enough to accept a warning, the severity of which is certainly not disproportionate to the occasion, they may soon consign the work of the session to practical oblivion. The repeated complaints of the nugatory character of the bill, and the obvious anxiety of the ministry to retain as much discretion as possible in the hands of the Crown, should be evidence sufficient in the eyes of Roman ecclesiastics to show that nothing is intended against the free and even decorous exercise of their religion. In point of fact, the case was one which, if our institutions permitted such an expedient, would have been better left to the absolute discretion of a single authority. It is well nigh impracticable to define in statutory language the limits between propriety and impropriety in transactions like those of the Romish Church in this country. Much that is done by its prelates is illegal without being offensive, and could be easily recognised. Lord Montagu perverted the point that vicars-apostolic would be no less lawful than territorial prelates; but the simple answer is, that those would never be objected to, while these have been resolutely put down. It is not probable that any Papal act, even in England, if manifestly confined to the reasonable needs of Roman Catholic congregations, would have provoked antagonism, however it might have transgressed the strict letter of the law. Although, therefore, it is easy for the dissentient lords to indicate points where a rigorous application of the provisions of the bill might be attended with undesirable results, there is no reason for thinking such a course absolutely imperative, or for anticipating unprecedented severity on the part of those intrusted with power.

But the leaders of the Roman Catholics must remember, that as they have none but themselves to thank for the disabilities they now encounter, so upon themselves will it depend what reality these perils may assume. There is no desire to persecute, but there is a resolute determination to control. In point of fact, as they well know, they lose no rights of conscience or worship by the provisions of the bill. Nothing can be more certain than that the Romish Church could fulfill every one of its purposes in this country, save that of unlawful aggrandizement, without the smallest offence to Government or people. It is amusing to observe how the fallacy of Papal "immutability" has misled the speakers on this subject. In its aims and its hopes the Church of the Vatican is doubtless unchangeable enough, but in its forms and its proceedings it is more ingenious, pliable, and obsequious, than any society of

which records exist. Historians tell even of the monstrous ingredient of Buddhism, which was readily accepted by Jesuitical missionaries in exchange for a footing in China; and, if we discredit this tale, we certainly cannot forget the various guises assumed in its mission by this indefatigable priest-hood. To imagine that a Church whose subtlety is beyond parallel, whose resources are scarcely known bounds, and which is provided with precedents and dispensations for every conceivable contingency, should be at a loss to carry on its administration without the assumption of territorial titles, is a delusion of astounding magnitude. Having claimed these titles, and having by a singular act of inadvertence committed itself thus far, it is, of course, concerned to declare that they are an essential attribute of the episcopate, and that without designations thus derived its offices would be impracticable. What the Church of Rome desires it asserts for the moment to be indispensable, but when resistance is offered, the necessity vanishes altogether. The Papal advocates now innocently ask what is to become of their institutions if an instrument containing a titular designation of a bishop is held invalid in a court of justice. When once the law has been so declared, no such designation will ever be employed, and no such instrument will ever be put in. Much might plausibly might have been predicated that the public production of the Pope's mandate was indispensable to the consecration of Popish bishops, and yet this ceremony was last week performed with a prudent omission of a form which might violate the law.

In congratulating our readers, therefore on the close of this tedious controversy, we trust we are bidding the subject a practical adieu. We have no wish to enrich the Exchequer with the fines of obdurate religionists, or to see Dr. Wiseman descend to the level of a "church-state martyr." None know better than the Cardinal and his colleagues how to keep within the provisions of the law, and that wisdom which Popery has never lacked will teach them their true course on the present occasion. They will be indulged in all their rights of worship, and in most of their fancies of ceremonial, but they will not be allowed to assume titles which imply inadmissible power, or to give offence to others by pretensions of no legitimate use to themselves. In conclusion, if there is little to vaunt of at the end of this turmoil, there is certainly little to regret; and this, perhaps, is the more creditable reflection of the two. Amid great temptations and extraordinary agitation of feeling, the English people were not carried beyond the bounds of reasonable displeasure, nor did any considerations induce them to trespass on the great principles of religious freedom. We might have been more triumphant had we been less scrupulous. We have done little, and that little may perhaps become less; but the national resolution has been placed indisputably on record, and the very scantiness of our legislation is the best proof of its equitable intent.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.—ALDERMAN SALOMONS.

(From the Times, July 30.)

As far as the action of the Legislature is concerned, the case of Jewish emancipation is closed for the present session. On Monday night, the House of Commons decided by successive majorities that neither the electors of Greenwich nor the electors of London should be heard at the bar, and that David Salomons, Esq., was not entitled to vote or sit in the House "until he should have taken the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law." The question, to use Mr. Bethell's phrase, is thus "hung up," nor would it be easy to gainy the hon. member's assertion that its state during this suspension is most unsatisfactory, for nothing is declared but that which needed no declaration. There is not one person in the kingdom who contends that Sir Salomons is entitled to his seat without taking the oath in the "form appointed by law," but there are very grave doubts what this form is, and whether Mr. Salomons has not actually complied with it. Lord John Russell's resolution might as well have been passed for the case of Sir Robert Inglis as for the case of Mr. Alderman Salomons, for it is asserted by experienced lawyers that the latter gentleman has "taken the oath" as well and truly as the former. The question at issue was not whether the law should be violated, but whether it had been observed. Practically, of course, judgment has gone against the Jews by the exclusion of Mr. Salomons, but this judgment is not that of a court of law, and it can scarcely be regarded as a judicial decision even of the House of Commons. There was a disposition at first to stifle the discussion in its opening, and to rely either upon arbitrary precedences or numerical force; and though the case excited consideration by its own strength, there was an evident impotence of debate on one side, and a total rejection of reason on the other. It is impossible to conclude that Mr. Newdegate and his friends expressed in their votes any deliberate or impartial conviction respecting the purport of an Act of Parliament, and it is very difficult to believe that if the question had been brought before the House entire and apart from its antecedents any such majority could be found for these decisions.

Considering the nature of English law as interpreted and administered, few persons, not being officially responsible would care to pronounce dogmatically upon the actual state of the case legally controverted. We cannot pretend to say that Mr. Bethell is clearly right or Lord John Russell clearly wrong. It is doubted whether the regulating statutes are those of George I., George III., William IV., or Victoria. It is doubted whether the General Relief Act overrides all former provisions, or whether Lord Lyndhurst's bill of 1845 was or was not superfluous. The opinion of a court of law will be taken, and by this opinion only can a legal point be ascertained. We do conceive, however, that the balance both of likelihood and argument was against the conclusion adopted by the House, while it does not admit of a moment's question that the essential

merits of the case were wholly on the side of Mr. Salomons. In the matter of privilege, the House does not deny that its authority in modifying the substance or the form of an oath is derived from the law. The case of Mr. Fosse was explained by the fact that a statutory power enabled the House expressly to meet the disabilities of a Quaker by framing a substitute for the abjuration commonly in use, and one of the main arguments against the Jews was that whereas the law conveyed a dispensing authority in certain cases, it did not do so in the case before the House. Clearly, therefore, the House does no more than enforce the provisions of the law, and it seems a necessary consequence from this admission that the law, and not the House, must ultimately decide the issue. The very terms of Lord John Russell's resolution appeal to "the law" as the guiding authority of Parliament, and the exclusion of Mr. Salomons was only based upon the alleged requirements of the statute. Yet, on these assumptions, we cannot see how the House could be justified in rejecting Mr. Bethell's proposal to leave the question as far as possible untouched and undetermined by any vote of its own for the consideration of the proper tribunal. A case was unavoidably made out for doubt. Alderman Salomons professed to have taken the oath "in the form appointed by law," and in this assertion he was confirmed by lawyers of the greatest ability and renown. The obvious appeal, therefore, was to the Courts provided by the Constitution, in place of which resource the House relied partly on its own precedents, and partly on its own interpretation of the statute, while the Prime Minister did everything to discourage an appeal to the law, and much to prejudice its results.

On the broad merits of the case there is no room for two opinions. To treat the form of an oath as its substance is either supremely ridiculous or deliberately unjust. If a profession of Christianity is to be exacted from every member of the British legislature—well and good; but if such a profession is not exacted, it is preposterous in the extreme to weaken or impede the profession of other opinions by insisting on forms which not only convey no security, but actually exclude it. On this point, however, we need hardly waste words, for the principle has been acknowledged, tardily enough, by the acts of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, which provide that oaths taken in the form most binding on the swearer's conscience shall be held to be well and truly taken, and shall subject to the pains of perjury in the case of falsehood. This being the case, and the law on this point being conformable to reason, it only remains to ascertain whether the words "on the true faith of a Christian" partake of the substance of the oath, or constitute simply a part of the attestation. In the eyes of unbiased judges we suspect that the very first monosyllable of these seven little words would decide the point. The word "on" shows as clearly as possible that the deponent swears by what follows, and not to it; not to mention that historical tradition places the fact beyond all dispute. If any profession of faith whatever had at any time been exacted by the phrase in question, there would be ground for so applying it now, although Jews might never have been contemplated in the original test. But no such exactation was ever dreamt of. It was never thought that the Jews were not Christians; on the contrary, it was because they were at least thus far trusted that their Christianity was appealed to in verification of their political tenets. Yet if a Jew may claim to take oaths in the manner most binding on his conscience, and if the words in question relate to the manner, and not to the oath, how can it be said that Mr. Salomons has failed in conforming to the law?

The state in which the question is now consigned to the topics of a recess is less favourable to the Legislature than to the objects it is made to proscriber. The Jews themselves have gained ground. Not only has their cause, like all good causes, been advanced by protracted discussion, but they have found at length in the electoral constituencies of the kingdom those champions whose interposition was so overtly challenged. The Lords argued for the indifference of the people from the absence of pressure; there is now likely to be pressure enough. Two stubborn constituencies will be very different antagonists from two peaceable Jewish citizens. On the other hand, it cannot be said that either House of Parliament has improved its position in the eyes of the country. The Lords did simply as they did before, with less reason, though with equal right; but the Lower House has scarcely preserved its liberalism, and was reluctant to meet the appeal to its justice. Lord John Russell was entitled to his private opinion, nor do we think it the weaker, but his constituents are not unreasonably discontented with his apparent indisposition to try the cause after any fashion but his own. The House was tired, perhaps naturally, of affirming a principle to no purpose, and it was not surprising that the majority on the fifth passage of the bill should be somewhat diminished. But this excuse will not apply to the divisions of Monday evening, evincing, as they do, a reluctance or inability to comprehend a question which had suddenly assumed a new shape. There was no reason why the House should follow Mr. Anstey rather than the Prime Minister, but there was every reason why it should have remitted to a legal tribunal a question on which such able lawyers disagreed. To this appeal, however, things must come at last, and the responsibilities of the result will rest with those who wilfully invited the dilemma.

THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

New York, July 2.

INTIMATELY as the commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States have for many years been connected, it is impossible that anything like a financial panic can occur in the one without seriously affecting the temporary prosperity of the other. This being admitted, it cannot be uninteresting to look into the widely-differing opinions recorded within the last year regarding the vast

increase of commerce between the two nations.

No graver error can be committed than that of comparing the present position of this country with that of the past at any period in its history. Those wedded to obsolete doctrines have for some time past been croaking about the inevitable ruin that was to follow over-trading, foreign indebtedness, drain of specie, and other evils which were to bring about a state of bankruptcy, differing only from that of 1837 in being much more extended.

The folly of instituting any such comparison is characterised by one of the ablest writers of the day on such subjects as like referring to the overturn of the Roman Empire after the irruption of the Goths and Vandals for a parallel to the present immigration from Europe, and predicting a "dark age" as the consequence.

In this city, where the trade of the country centres, constant assurances are given that a general crash is impending—that the high prices of real estate, the recent increase of banking capital, the export of specie, over import of goods, losses by cotton, and by California fires, &c., cannot but be succeeded by a general bankruptcy.

Taking up these evils in detail, it can easily be shown that such deductions are by no means so well based as may be supposed by the unreflecting.

In 1840, real estate was considered to have sold below its true value; but a comparison with prices, now paid will show that the purchasers at that period, who now appear in the market as sellers, do not realize 6 per cent. per annum on their investments, with the exception of peculiarly desirable locations in the heart of the city, where such property possesses a fancy value not easily estimated.

Many new banks, too, have been established during the past year, but not one had been put in operation during the previous fifteen; and while the metallic currency and resources have wonderfully augmented since the year alluded to, the circulation of bank paper is very much smaller than it then was, notwithstanding the great increase in population, commerce, agriculture, and revenue.

The export of specie, large as it may be, is well known to be much less than the import of the same, with every prospect that the Californian supply will continue greater than the export demand. Great alarm was unnecessarily felt in March, lest the constant foreign drain of silver should leave us without the absolute requirement for small circulation. Three millions of this metal have nevertheless been sent abroad since then, while the coinage of the Mint has been less than 100,000 dollars. During the same period, the premium has fallen from 3½ to 2½ per cent., conclusively showing that the high price brought it freely forward from various sources, and that, like other articles of merchandise, it will always be sent where it is most wanted.

That the import of goods has been excessive, and the result consequently disastrous in many cases, no one can affect to doubt; but at the same time all are aware that a large proportion has been on foreign account.

The losses by cotton and California have also been very heavy, and cannot but cause ordinarily prudent men to scrutinize strictly the position of those with whom they have dealings, and who have been directly or indirectly interested in either. It must not, however, be imagined, any more than in the import of goods, that the sufferers are all on this side the Atlantic; and, though failures have taken place, as they must after any revulsion, yet it is understood that the reclamations on cotton speculators in this country have already been nearly paid up, while the damage by the California fire has not only been much exaggerated, as in former cases, but will, in part, be compensated for by the profits upon shipments now on the way. Let them nevertheless be estimated at what they may, they must be trifling compared with those occasioned by the same scourge in this city which preceded the crisis of 1837.

Increase of agricultural population and of facilities for transporting the produce of industry are more than ever manifest. The receipts of flour in this city since the opening of the canal have thus far been 1,000,000 barrels, against half that number during the same period in 1850: 347,030 bushels, against 162,774; and corn 2,285,567 bushels, against 693,033. These supplies at low prices seek their natural level, and are the prompt remedy for adverse exchanges. The power of consuming them abroad has created a demand which is relieving the market here, and will of course tend to augment the prosperity of the country generally.

The nomination of General Scott for the Presidency by the Whig Convention of Pennsylvania was generally anticipated, and has been referred to in a former letter. The rejection by the same Convention of a resolution approving the Fugitive Slave Law has insured the defeat of their candidate, if it could have been doubted before, as it cannot but bring the concentrated force of the southern States against him without reference to party.

The immigration for June has been 24,000 at this city, and it is satisfactory to know that some attempt is making by the municipal authorities to prevent a continuation of the infamous frauds so openly practised heretofore on new arrivals. Police officers are now sent on board every ship with orders to warn immigrants, previous to their landing, against the harpies who are ready to pounce upon them; they are also instructed as to who may be trusted and safely applied to for lodging, transportation, and any general advice or assistance. A similar movement on the part of the police at Liverpool, and the presentation of a printed card cautioning the poor people against their worst enemies, would be the saving of hundreds of thousands of pounds to them in the course of the year. The same card might also teach them that their most efficient and disinterested friends will be found in "The British Protective Emigrant Board," at their office, No. 86, Greenwich-street.

The reduced postage rates came into operation yesterday.

IRELAND.

(From the Times.)

LORD ARUNDAL, AND THE ELECTORS OF LIMERICK.

DUBLIN, Wednesday morning.—As far as Irish "enthusiasm" can be effective, the Earl of Arundel and Surry is not likely to remain long without a seat in the House of Commons. The Roman Catholic party in the city of Limerick have strongly espoused his Lordship's cause, and a very full meeting of the electors took place in the forenoon of yesterday for the purpose of adopting a requisition calling upon Lord Surry to allow himself to be put in nomination for the representation of the "city of the violated treaty." The Rev. Dr. O'Brien, having entered into an explanation of the reasons which induced his Lordship to resign the borough of Arundel, "which were sought but creditable to the Duke of Norfolk," Mr. Murphy stated that he had a letter from Mr. John O'Connell, recommending in the strongest manner that "the good and excellent Earl of Arundel and Surry should be chosen as the representative of Limerick." No sooner said than done. The requisition was instantly signed by all present, and committees of the various wards were appointed to procure additional signatures, which will be forwarded with all possible speed to Lord Arundel. From the tenor of the foregoing intelligence it is to be inferred that Mr. John O'Connell has at last, and really, made up his mind to bid a final farewell to the Saxon Parliament.

Just before I despatched this letter the following communication came to hand. It gives all the particulars of the negotiations.

"Limerick, Tuesday night, July 15.

"The city was taken by surprise today, when it was privately announced that Mr. John O'Connell had tendered his resignation, in order to make room for the Earl of Arundel and Surry, who has been compelled to resign his father's borough in England, for several reasons which rumour sayeth. There was a private meeting held at four o'clock, which was attended by about 25 most respectable citizens certainly. A letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, stating that the citizens should by all means elect the 'good and great lord'; but, curious enough, there was not a word about his own resignation stated in the document. It was said, however, that he would at once resign. I have heard it stated that this matter was arranged for certain satisfactory 'reasons' some days ago, between the noble lord, Mr. Monsell, M.P., and Mr. O'Connell himself. There is a good deal of mystery in the whole affair, but was also a letter read to the meeting from Mr. Monsell, who appears to be acting on the part of the noble lord. The letter stated that his Lordship was ready and willing to stand for the city if the electors promised him success; and that in the event of a contest, his Lordship would do so as far as £300 or £400. One of the gentlemen present asked where the remainder of the cash, in case of a contest, would be found; and another replied, that his Lordship's £10,000 a year would be ample security for it. A question arose as to the promises made Mr. Russell some time ago by a majority of the electors in the event of a vacancy, and it was stated that such promises were not now binding, as Mr. Russell was a Protestant, and that he had not raised his voice against the 'Penal Bill,' and therefore he must be rejected, and a good stout Catholic elected. Except the parties in the secret of the whole affair, no one seems to know anything further of the matter, but the utmost surprise is expressed by every one at the sudden change. Of course the speakers at the meeting (as I before stated, a private one), I understand, were loud in their praises of his Lordship's Catholicity, and they would have no other.

"I was told that Captain Carleton (another Catholic and a 'tenant righter' who resides at Delgany, county of Wicklow, and who addressed the electors here a short time since, will contest the city. Should such be the case, it will prove the sincerity of the electors. I have not heard of any other candidate as yet, but if faith be not broken with Mr. Russell he ought to have a chance if he stood, and certainly I believe he has done more good for the city than the ex M.P. for Arundel. The meeting formed a committee, and sent out requisitions at once, as they said, to take any other candidate by surprise. This was done to have all the electors bound before the resignation of Mr. J. O'Connell is made public. Altogether, the entire business is in a cloud, but a day or two will reveal all."

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The unfavourable weather which has prevailed for the last few days in Dublin appears to have been general all over the kingdom; still there are no complaints of the crops having sustained any injury. The rumour of the appearance of blight in wheat, alluded to by a Kilkenny paper, on Saturday, is confirmed by further examination; but then it is admitted to be very partial in its effects; and the farmers seem willingly to believe that, although the blight is identical with that of last year, the crop is not by any means largely injured. The potatoes are still safe, and the other green and cereal crops are most promising. The Northern Whig thus reports of the province of Ulster:—"A large quantity of rain has fallen since Saturday, and during all the night of Sunday and the greater part of yesterday the wind was very violent. Previous to Saturday, when the change set in, we enjoyed good ripening weather, and reaping and already commenced in many parts of the counties of Antrim and Down, where several fields of barley had fallen beneath the sickle. The produce is said to be fully an average one. The oat crop stood much in need of moisture, being generally short in the straw; and the wheat and flax crops will be also to some extent benefited by the rains which have fallen so plentifully. Wheat is shot into ear, and flax rarely presented so gratifying an appearance as at present. The best fields we have seen are in the vicinity of Portadown, and hence along the road to Newry the traveller's attention is continually attracted by the height and luxuriance of the plant, which has been very extensively cultivated in that district. Rumours have

THE GOLD MINES OF SOUTH

could call to mind only two edifices in Spain which could be compared with it. Yet this substantial, and in some respects magnificent, structure was thatched with straw! The interior was literally a mine of gold. On the western wall, a superb effigies representation of the Deity, consisting of a human countenance looking forth from amidst innumerable rays of light, which emanated from it in every direction, in the same manner as the sun is often personified with his beams, was encased in a massive plate of gold, of enormous dimensions, thickly powdered with emeralds and precious stones. It was so situated in front of the great eastern portal that the rays of the morning sun fell directly upon it as it rose, lighting up the whole apartment with an effulgence that seemed more than natural, and which was reflected back from the golden ornaments with which the walls and ceiling were encrusted. Gold in the figurative language of the people, was "the tears wept by the sun," and every part of the interior of the temple glowed with burnished plates and studs of the precious metal. The floor of the temple surrounded the walls of the sanctuary were of the same costly material, and a broad belt or frieze of gold, let into the stone-work, enclosed the whole exterior of the edifice."—vol. pp. 117, 118.

It is not surprising that the treacherous proceedings of Pizarro, the tremendous advantage which he took of the confidence of Atahualpa, the reigning Inca; his imprisonment of that sovereign, whose attempts to escape he frustrated by a cruelly devised plan; the floor of the apartment where he was confined with gold, but by also filling the room with gold as high as he could reach, is so graphically told in Prescott's history, vol. I. p. 106, that it is unnecessary to repeat it. He further related the fact so well told by both these authors, notwithstanding gold to the value of three millions sterling was procured by the affectionate loyalty of the natives, who, with the exception, above, it did not, when piled together, reached above half way to the given mark. The Inca then dispatched messengers to Cuzco, to obtain from the royal treasury the gold required to ransom him. Fifty thousand, including 11,000 lamas were despatched from Cuzco to Caxamarca, each laden with 100 pounds of gold. But ere the treasure reached its destination, the Inca was cruelly and suddenly seized by the Spaniards, and the terror-stirring news flew like wildfire through the land, and speedily reached the convoy of Indians who were driving their richly laden llamas over the level heights into central Peru. The Inca, who had been told that his death was communicated to them, the dismayed Indians concealed the treasure and then dispersed. Whether the number of llamas was really so considerable as it is stated to have been, is rather doubtful; but that the vast quantity of gold was on its way to Caxamarca, and was concealed, is a well authenticated fact. Thus, the Indians should never have made any attempt to recover this treasure, and it is not probable that even now some particular individuals among them may know the place of concealment; but a certain feeling of awe, transmitted through centuries, has so firmly taken root in the minds, associated the hidden treasure with the blood of the last of the Incas, and this feeling prompts them to this day to keep the secret inviolate. Having thus dwelt upon the vast treasure which the Spaniards discovered, and the proposed to touch upon, namely, the places in which gold is most commonly procured. As he had premised at starting, he did not attempt any description of the geological formations of the country, but he pointed out the places where he was contented himself with drawing the attention of his audience to the plain deductions which science has made from experience in regions where gold has been discovered; and he quoted the authorities to the effect, that the same errors into which many gold seekers have been led. In conclusion, he adverted briefly to the different methods of procuring gold, not only in America but in other gold countries, and he pointed out the various operations illustrative of the various working operations. The rev. lecturer was warmly applauded upon concluding.

CITY COUNCIL.

REPORT of the Improvement Committee of the City Council on their proceedings from 1st November, 1850, to 31st October, 1851, inclusive.

THE Mayor, Sir Thomas, consisting of Aldermen Brightwell, Thomas, and the City Engineer, Paton, Simmons, Thornton, Williams, appointed by the Council on 9th November, 1850, before retiring from office, beg to submit to the Council a statement of the various works done, and the sums expended, in the execution of their duties, in the various positions with reference to the funds placed at their disposal. The appended schedules furnish ample details of their operations during their year of office.

By the Mayor, Sir Thomas, it will be seen that there remained a balance unexpended to cover works in progress to 31st December, 1850 £1438 14 4

And the Mayor, Sir Thomas, has the pleasure to state that the Estimates for 1851, was 7400 0 0

Making together £9428 14 4

The works performed under the superintendence of the City Committee are classified in the following Schedules as under.

SCHEDULE A.—WORKS BY CONTRACT.

Carbing and guttering	£ 744 19 6
Forming and macadamizing	15 0 0
Cleaning the streets	323 10 0
Repairing roads	24 1 0
Blue metal	632 0 0
Ironstone gravel	467 4 0
Drains and drains	18 0 0
Fencing	7 1 0
Miscellaneous	33 9 0

Schedule B, Wages of working staff, and works performed by day labour £2299 12 6

Making together £9301 3 0

Which being deducted from the amount placed at the disposal of your Committee, leaves a balance of £2137 11s., to meet the expense of contracts and works now in progress, the particulars of which are specified in Schedule C, amounting to £1769 14s.; the sum of £328, the balance of the working staff for the remaining nine weeks of the year; and after these deductions still leaving a balance of £1135 4s. 8d., to cover the cost of works or contracts now in progress, the balance of which have been accepted, or which the Surveyor has not been able to carry out at the original estimate, in consequence of the rise in wages which has lately taken place, or any other circumstances ordered during the remainder of the year.

Although your Committee have not altered their opinion as to the advantage of performing public works in instances where practicable, they are in the opinion of the present unsettled state of the labour market, the rise in wages and provisions, occasioned by the late discovery of the gold fields of the colony, the amount paid during the present year, and the uncertainty of the market, under other circumstances would have been the case.

From the same cause the contract accepted by the Council for the supply of blue metal was abandoned before the contractor entered into the bond of surety, and the Mayor, acting under the advice of the Finance Committee, authorised a new contract to be entered into as a temporary expedient, and the weekly payments on the certificate of the City Surveyor. The contractors for supplying blue stone metal have not carried out their contract to the required extent, and the consequence has been that the contract for the supply of stone, for the same reason has been to some extent abandoned, and the Mayor, acting under the same circumstances, has lately recommended the delivery of the blue metal for the completion of the work.

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PROSPECTUS OF A COMPANY
TO BE CALLED THE "WENTWORTH GOLD COMPANY."
At Frederick's Valley, known at present as
Wentworth Diggings.

EXPERIENCE having shown that the Gold Fields in this locality are worked on a large scale, and to the advantage, without machinery to crush ore, and quicker than to amalgamate the gold dust, which in the ordinary panning escapes in great quantities from the bottom of the pan, on order to require necessary capital, and to comply with numerous applications which have been made to him for Shares in a Company to be formed for this purpose) is willing to dispose of portions of the property, and to the purchase of 1033 acres, which comprise the Field, on the following conditions:—

- 1st.—There shall be a capital subscribed £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each, of which shall go to the proprietor for the absolute purchase of this land, and the remaining £3000 shall form the working capital of the intended Company.
- 2nd.—The proprietor reserves a right to sign a share list, and to accept the shares of other subscribers, so that only 2000 shares will be open to the public.
- 3rd.—If these shares are not taken in reasonable time (say two months) the proprietor to return the money to the subscribers, and so put an end to the intended Company.
- 4th.—All money paid for deposits on shares to be payable by the subscribers to the Bank of New South Wales, to an account to be opened there in the names of the following gentlemen, who have consented to act as Trustees between the subscribers and the proprietor:—
John Rose Holden, Esq., M.C.
Thomas Iccly, Esq., M.C.
Robert Towns, Esq., M.C.
The George Witt, Esq., M.D.
The Hon. Sir Donald Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
- 5th.—As soon as all the shares are subscribed the land will be conveyed to such persons as a majority of the subscribers may appoint from their body, and the money necessary for the purchase of the land (the working capital of £5000) shall be paid by the proprietor on the execution of the conveyance.
- 6th.—The subscribers will have in the first instance to sign a share list, and to place their shares they are desirous of being placed opposite to their names, and to pay upon each share (shown in number) a deposit of £3 (two pounds and six pence) each share.

When the share list is complete, the subscribers will be called upon to take up their shares, and to pay the balance of the subscriptions. The terms of payment to be—

£50 and under, Cash; above that sum, a further deposit of 26 per cent. to be paid in cash, upon the signing of the shares, and the remainder by bills at three months, the first of which the bills to be dated from the 1st of April, 1851, and the shares, in all cases, bills are given, to remain with the Trustees, and to be paid by the subscribers.

Shares will be taken up at the office of Messrs. Purkis and Lambert, 451, George-street, Sydney.

Mr. Unwin, 312, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Mr. J. G. Cohen, 499, G. street, Sydney.

on and after the 10th of November, and also be taken to other places, in various parts of the Colony, which will be duly announced in future advertisement.

As soon as the shares are all taken, a meeting of the subscribers will be called to settle the terms of the deed of co-partnership, and to sign a deed to accept the shares for bringing the Company into action. An application will also be made to the Legislative Council for an Act to limit the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their shares.

Sample of the gold and ore may be seen at the shop of Mr. Hale, Jeweller, G. street, and a map of the gold fields at Messrs. Purkis and Lambert's.

Plans of the Gold Fields will be given by the Crown to a grant by purchase, which will be conveyed to the Company from encumbrance.

Messrs. PURKIS and LAMBERT, Agents to the foregoing prospectus, state that the Gold Fields in this locality are worked on a large scale, and to the advantage, without machinery to crush ore, and quicker than to amalgamate the gold dust, which in the ordinary panning escapes in great quantities from the bottom of the pan, on order to require necessary capital, and to comply with numerous applications which have been made to him for Shares in a Company to be formed for this purpose) is willing to dispose of portions of the property, and to the purchase of 1033 acres, which comprise the Field, on the following conditions:—

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BIRTH.
On Thursday, 13th instant, at her residence, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hill, Mr. Robert Blake, jun., of a son.

TO BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE undersigned will contract to supply on HUNDRED TONS of Tallow Cakes, three to the ton imperial, at 30 shillings per ton.

The cake to be made of the best colonial ash and oak staves, and delivered at any wharf in Sydney.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
614, Lower George-street.

WANTED. Two Journeyman Coopers—if good workmen constant employment. 9549

ON SALE.

100 OAK PUNCHEONS, well suited for tallow.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Coopers, 614, George-street.

ON SALE.

300 BRANDY, RUM, and ALE HOGHEADS.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Coopers, 614, George-street.

ON SALE.

5000 PUNCHEON STAVES.

American Oak, now landing on the Circular Wharf, ex Lord Davidson, in quantities to suit purchasers, recommended to wine growers.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Coopers, 614, George-street.

NEW OIL CASKS. Whaling Gear, for sale, by

S. WILKINSON, JR.,
Macquarie-place.

JUST LANDED. ex Duke of Richmond, and on Sale at the stores of the undersigned—

Three-bushel Bags
Woolpacks, 9, 9 1/2, 10 lbs.

JAMES SADDINGTON,
Queen's-place.

ON SALE.

at the stores of the undersigned—

Congou tea, in chests and half-chests (best brands)

Hysonkin ditto, ditto and ditto, and boxes (ditto)

Belmont opium candles

Palm table rice

Sugar—Pampanga, Mauritius, and fine white Java

Colman's blue

Demerara rum, in hogheads, 26 O.P.

R.I. rum, in ditto, 23 ditto

Case gin

Martell's Brandy

Hennessy's Brandy

Hennessy's pale brandy

Port and sherry wine, in wood and bottle

L. CAMPBELL, SEN., AND CO.,
High-street.

FOR SALE.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Currents, raisins, and general GROCERIES

Martell's brandy

Case gin and brandy

Whisky

Sherry, in wood and bottle

Port

Tea

Butter and champagne

Coke

KERR'S half-tierce TOBACCO

SHILLARD'S keg

WEAPONS AND SLOP CLOTHING

Wool bagging and packs

Three-bushel bags

Tharpaulins

Clothes and twine, &c., &c.

SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.,
9583

NAILES, &c., for sale, at the Stores of the undersigned—

11 inch 3/4 lb. Ewbank's nails

11 inch 4 lb. ditto

10 inch 7 lb. ditto

10 inch 8 lb. ditto

2 inch 10 lb. ditto

3 inch 25 lb. ditto

4, 5, and 6 inch ditto

10 inch 10 lb. flooring brads

10 inch 12 lb. ditto

2 inch 8 lb. fine hurdle nails

10 inch 12 lb. ditto

1 inch fine cut lath nails

Fine brads and tacks

Also

Bullock chains, anvils, vices, hinges, falling axes, spears, &c., &c.

GEORGE THORNE AND CO.,
9586

SUPERIOR CANVAS TENTS.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a few of the above tents, of various sizes, with poles, ridges, pegs, &c., complete, at reduced prices.

EDWARD SALAMON,
446, George-street.

CLARET, &c.

THE undersigned has lately received

Six Hogheads of superior Claret, a portion of which he has bottled, and now offers for sale at a moderate price.

Also, a general selection of Ports, Sherries, &c., in wood and bottle.

E. W. LAYTON,
Bridge-street.

ON SALE, PRIME PORT FAIRY BEEF.

R. CAMPBELL,
Circular Wharf.

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER.

SOME of the finest and richest flavoured Butter in the colony, at 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d. per lb., at the Grocery Stores of B. Lova, Miller's Point, Miller's—

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN BUTTER.

Wollongong butter, of the finest brands, from the choicest dairies, 6d. only 5d. per lb.

Second quality ditto, 5d. (fivepence) per lb.

Third quality ditto, 4d. (fourpence) per lb.

Finest fresh butter, 8d. (eightpence) per lb.

Observe—At A. DAVY'S,
550 and 552, George-street, directly opposite the Bank of Australasia.

SIXPENCE PER POUND!!!

Best Wollongong Butter 6d. per pound, at

J. CALDWELL'S,
200, Pitt-street.

FRESH POTATOES, &c. William, now landing.

HENRY FISHER,
November 15.

DELIAIDE FLOUR.—250 bags fresh Adelaide Fine Flour, now on board the Louisa—just arrived. For sale, ex ship, by

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
Macquarie-place.

DOG CART.—For sale, at the stores of the undersigned—

One superior English-built Dog Cart, with lamp, complete leather apron, shifting body, &c., &c.

JAMES SADDINGTON,
Queen's-place.

GERMAN. Tree, Vegetable, and of the newest SEEDS in great variety, and of the flower stocks, warranted in good condition, for sale at

J. C. PARROT'S,
Continental Warehouse, 11, Hunter-street.

FOR THE TURON, ARALUEN, AND OTHER MINES.—

A Team for the "Araluen" Mines, on Tuesday.

A Team for the "Turon," on Wednesday.

A Team for the "Ophir," on Monday.

For freight apply to

B. YABSEY,
Booking Office, 682, George-street North.

NOTICE.

WHERFAS, WILLIAM ATKINS, a youth aged about 19, of promising appearance, late Mr. Craigie's servant, at Mooroomah, River Murray, 34 miles from Adelaide, about 4 months since, to proceed overland to Sydney, and as he has not been heard of since, a reward of Two Pounds is offered to any person proceeding overland to Adelaide, who will convey direct intelligence to the youth of his father's desire that he should return back to him at Sydney, who will gladly defray the necessary expenses of food, clothing, and travelling, which may be furnished to the youth by any humane person, influenced by this advertisement to restore a long-lost child to his afflicted parent. A. D. E. W., Herald Office.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the matter of McKencie Bowman Frederick William Bowman Leslie Edgar Bowman Alfred Hutchinson Bowman and Arthur Charles Macquarie Bowman infants.

£619 13s. 1d. to be advanced and lent at interest on real security to be approved of by the Master in Equity of the Supreme Court. For further information and particulars apply at the office of the Master in Equity Supreme Court House, King-street Sydney, and to R. J. and G. WATTS, Solicitors for the said McKencie Bowman, three hundred and fifty three Pitt-street Sydney.

SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD,
Master in Equity.

MR. JOHN DILLON desires to meet with any person in this colony who was acquainted with Messrs. Carney and Henry, of the city of Dublin, between the years 1813 and 1818; the object being to establish the identity of a gentleman now in Sydney, who during that period was resident with these persons, then carrying on the business of Apothecaries, Chemists, and Druggists, at No. 44 (the corner house), in King-street and Queen-street, in the parish of St. Paul in the city of Dublin.

Any expense for the trouble of attending and making the needed declaration, will be paid by Mr. John Dillon, Solicitor, 178, Elizabeth-street South, near the Supreme Court House, Sydney.

Thursday, 13th November, 1851. 9584

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE.

N. J. CAMPBELL, Agent.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Jan. field Estate, Lake George, (known as Dr. Wilson's) 5894 acres.

Farm, 64 acres, near Wollongong Swamp Gardens, Botany, 6 to 100 acres.

House, Petersburgh, Newington, 10 rooms.

House, Balmoral, 10 rooms, 11 acres.

House, Parramatta, 17 rooms, 50 acres.

House, Newtown, 17 rooms, 20 acres.

House, Parramatta, 10 rooms.

House, Macquarie-street, 7 rooms.

House, Redfern, 7 rooms.

House, Redfern, 7 rooms.

House, Gloucester-terrace, 7 rooms.

House and Shop, King-street west.

Public House, Paddington.

Cottage, Kent-street, 6 rooms.

Cottage, Cleveland-street, 8 rooms.

Cottage, Balmoral, 7 rooms.

Cottage, Campbell-street, 8 rooms.

Stores, King-street, Commercial Wharf, &c.

Office, George-street, Charlotte-place.

Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments.

Board and Lodging.

FOR SALE.

Several desirable City, Suburban, and Country Properties.

Leasehold, and Freehold.

Apply to

WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE,
House and Estate Agents,

555, George-street.

Wanted to rent, a House, about 12 rooms, within a few miles of town.

Wanted to purchase, a small cottage at or near Newtown. Also, a house with about 50 acres of land attached, a short distance from Sydney.

Proprietors of House and Land Properties will sell, may always have of Cash purchasers.

Rents collected, and other agency business transacted.

Money to lend at moderate interest.

FINE ARTS.

Just published, price one guinea, Six Views of the Gold Field, by Mr. G. F. C. P. B.

Illustrated London. Very neatly mounted on a convenient size for framing. These are extremely beautiful specimens of Lithography, from the celebrated house of Hullmandel and Co., London.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Engravings carefully framed in maple and gold, rosewood and gold, and enriched gold frames for portraits, &c., all in the best and newest styles.

Oil Paintings cleaned and restored.

Drawings mounted and framed.

Maps, Plans, &c., stained and varnished.

The large "Exhibition" Prints, from the Illustrated London News, neatly mounted on a frame or rollers, and varnished.

ON SALE.

Superb Cabinet and Square Pianos.

Superior Cornetones, and other brass instruments, violins, &c.

Just received, a variety of superior Musical Boxes, from six to eight tunes, playing select airs from celebrated operas and favorite dance music.

Also, Flutinas and Accordions from the best makers, and Accordions Instruction Books.

Accordions and Flutinas repaired and tuned.

NEW MUSIC.

Just received, a choice variety

Music, published by the Ophir Scottish, by S. H. Marsh.

Music Warehouse, 555, George-street.

Next City Tea Mart.

550 and 552, George-street, directly opposite the Bank of Australasia.

9586

SHIP RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

All Accounts against the above vessel are requested to be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock this day, the 15th November.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's-place.

JOHN MICHAEL FITZSIMMONS.

Any persons having claims on Mr. Fitzsimmons not already furnished, are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned for adjustment.

(Signed) **JOHN DILLON,**
172, Elizabeth-street.

Sydney, November 13, 1851. 9583

BATHURST GOLD.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Bathurst gold in any quantities.

EDWARD SALAMON,
446, George-street.

WARDMEN FOR BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Two Wardmen are required for the Establishment of the Benevolent Society at Liverpool.

Persons willing to fill the situation may learn the amount of wages, duties required, and all other particulars, by applying to the Master, at the Asylum. Applicants must forward testimonials as to abilities and character, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock, and will be required to attend the Acting Committee at five o'clock on that day.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Secretary.

Sydney, November 14. 9584

WANTED.

Female Servants.

Threshers, Labourers, Boys.

And numerous others.

Male and Female, married, as well as single.

Educated persons, mechanics, and servants of every description, can be obtained at this office.

H. F. BRIMMER,
Servants' Registry Office, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

TO CARPENTERS.—Required, two good hands. Apply to the undersigned, JAMES CALDER, Builder, Abercrombie-place, Chippendale.

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, a Beamsman, for a Tannery a few miles from Sydney; liberal wages will be given to a competent man. Apply to JOHN GILBERT, No. 361, George-street, opposite the Market.

9587

TO CURRIERS.—Wanted, a first-rate hand, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to THOMAS HORSING, 73, King-street.

TO COACH BUILDERS.—Wanted, two immediately, Two Bodymakers. None but competent workmen need apply. F. and E. ARNOLD, Coach Manufacturers, 117, Elizabeth-street South.

9590

FEMALE SERVANT.—Wanted, a general house servant, of good character. Apply to MR. STEWART, 208, Pitt-street.

9595

WANTED, a person fully qualified to conduct the Wholesale department of a Grocery Warehouse. To a first-rate hand a liberal salary will be given. Apply by letter only to S. J., Herald Office.

9593

WANTED, Three Quartersmen, to commence work on Monday morning, 18th inst. To a first-rate hand a liberal salary will be given. None need apply. Also, Two Masons by the day to work well. Apply to MR. FARMLEY, 9001, scabbie stone, Apply to MR. FARMLEY, 9001, scabbie stone.

WANTED, a steady young man, as in-door Porter. Apply at A. DAVY'S, City Tea Mart, 550, George-street.

9594

£100 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to the first person who may find and Gold in the M'Leay River District in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Committee (now appointed), entitle him to the same.

The discovery not to extend above 20 miles to the southward of the M'Leay River.

Kempsey, October 23. 9521

REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, a black and white Dog, a dark brown horse, with switch tail, branded Y O on the near shoulder, stands fifteen hands high, is a heavy Clydesdale, with off hind foot white, and bald face; the above reward will be paid to any person who may find and deliver of the horse to Mr. DICKINSON, near the Governor's Arms, Parramatta-road.

November 14. 9528

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

CAUTION TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS and others.—Stolen or Strayed, about eight o'clock this morning, a light brown Kangaroo Dog, about 8 months old, the tip of his tail white, and on Monday collar answers to the name of Spring. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned. Any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

T. E. RUDD, Watchmaker, 77, King-street West.

November 13. 9596

A GENTLEMAN can obtain Furnished Apartments, and Board, if required, at a private residence. For address, apply at Messrs. W. and F. FOSSE, Book-sellers and Stationers, No. 554, George-street.

9592

TO LET, Two Houses, in thorough repair, one on the Surry Hills, the other in Commercial-street; entry on Monday next, the 17th instant. Apply to Mr. MURRAY, Church-hill. This advertisement will not be repeated.

November 14. 9592

TO LET—A Family Residence.—That delightfully situated and commodious residence at the Sydney Glade, formerly occupied by the late John Betts, Esq., with large garden, vineyard, and orchard, and access to the waters of Johnson's Bay. For cards to view apply to Mr. BURTON BRADLEY, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

1290

TO LET, in Stanley-street, near the College, a comfortable dwelling-house, containing nine rooms, below, kitchen, laundry, stable, &c. Being in a healthy situation, and commanding a pleasant view of the Domain, harbour, &c., is a suitable residence for a respectable family. Immediate possession can be given. Inquire at the cottage next door.

9597

SALES BY AUCTION.

16th NOVEMBER, 1851.

MR. G. PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Household furniture, comprising—Chest of drawers, table, bedstead, chairs, bedstead, bedding, wash-stands, looking-glass, pier ditto, tea tray, ewers and basins, crockeryware; glass—decanters, tumblers, and wine glasses; sundries, and fire-iron, kitchen utensils; new and second-hand clothing; ice books; rice, barrels flour, 5 casks pork, salt beef, hams and fork, spoons, salts, ornaments, bellows, awls, water can, and count, empty casks, with or without gin, glass, sets, jugs, plates, silver watches, jewellery, &c., &c.

Also, for the benefit of whom it may concern, 16 Cases pint pickles, 6 dozen each

3 Cases mackerel, 5 ditto ditto

2 Cases ginger wine

8 Casks Whiting.

Terms, cash—without any reserve. 9546

41 Sides Prime Bacon

20 Hams

9 Casks Butter.

MR. S. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, November 15, at 11 o'clock precisely.

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